



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 6, 1880.

We suggested yesterday one plan by which the election and inauguration of a democratic President could be secured. It was for the rural democracy of New York, the majority of the party in that State, to eschew the quarrels that disturb the urban portion of their party and send delegates to their State convention who will oppose the nomination of any man who cannot concentrate the strength of his party. To day we allude to another, though it is but the iteration of one to which we have adverted frequently heretofore, and that is for the Southern democracy to make the nomination. In the three national democratic conventions that have been held since the war the Southern democrats, though supplying all the effective strength of their party, have sedulously avoided any action that might seem to indicate a desire on their part to control or direct affairs, lest such action might react injuriously upon the party in the North. Had the Northern democrats been astute politicians, or even reasonable men actuated by ordinary party motives, they would have availed themselves of this almost unprecedented advantage, and have nominated such candidates and conducted the campaign in such a manner that defeat would not have been the fate of all their efforts. They have been weighed in the balance, however, and have been found wanting. They have proved themselves utterly inefficient and incapable of executing, even with such powerful support as that to which we have just alluded, the important trusts committed to them. When an organized stock company discovers that the agents it has entrusted with the management of its affairs are incompetent, it does not wait for repeated losses, the result of the incapacity of these agents, before it discharges them. The democratic party on the contrary, however, notwithstanding the succession of reverses to which it has been subjected by the mismanagement of its Northern leaders, has, ever since the war, not only quietly, but willingly, cheerfully, entrusted its affairs to their control. Most reasonable men think it is about time now for a change, and many, if for no other reason, because the experience of the three last national conventions shows that no change can be for the worse, let the democrats of the South therefore go to the Cincinnati convention and say to those from the North, "you are sent and divided on the tariff, currency and other questions of national policy, and in a greater degree by the low, selfish and unpatriotic feelings of personal preference, and as you afford the party but a small medium of its strength, and, if allowed to continue in control, are likely to lose the whole of that by your intra-party squabbles and strife, you must, for the good of the party and the country, take a back seat, at least for the present, and let us try what we can do toward restoring the Union to the hands of a national and unsectional party who will conduct the Government in the interests of the whole and not a part of the country, and who will make friendship a connecting bond and not have a dividing line between the North and the South." Let them say this and then vote solidly to nominate a ticket with Bayard or Seymour or English or any good hard money man at its head who can concentrate the strength of the party for, as ex-Governor Lotcher says, any candidate to be successful must be a sound money man, and there are plenty of such men at the North, and continue so to vote until that ticket be nominated, and the chances are that it will sweep the country; but if it do not it will only meet the fate that is in store for the one nominated, as the three preceding ones have been, solely by the party in the North.

The recent action of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, voluntarily and without solicitation, in increasing the wages of its employees to what they were before the reduction in 1877, goes to prove that the old adage about the soullessness of corporations has no more truth in it than many other saws upon which age and constant iteration have conferred the false reputation of wisdom. It is to the interest of employers to make their employees as contented as possible, and wise men, either as individuals or collectively, act upon this self-evident principle. The reduction that took place in the wages of the employees of the B. & O. R. was necessary to the welfare of the company, and was one of the means that now enables that company to increase those wages. The reduction was a necessary hardship, the burden of which was relieved as soon as possible.

Mr. Sherman says "the rebel element now controls the democratic party in every Southern State, and that the triumph of that element is the disgrace of American civilization." The motto that adorns the wall of the Blaine headquarters in Washington is that "the liberties of all the citizens of the country must be secured," implying, of course, that the liberties of some of them are endangered. Gen. Grant says "the war is over and that should the country be entangled in a future war all its people will wear the same uniform and fight under the same flag." So far as words are concerned, the General is certainly the most objectionable of the republican aspirants for the presidency.

Train Wrecked.—The night express train that left Boston at 10 o'clock last night for New York, via Springfield, was partially wrecked by the caving in of an embankment about three miles north of this city, shortly after 2 o'clock this morning. Fortunately nobody was injured.

Christine Cox.—In the Court of Appeals this morning a decision was handed down in the case of Christine Cox, in which the judgment of the court below was approved.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

The wages of the employees of the Northern Central railway have been restored to the rate of 1877.

Baltimore merchants are setting forth the advantages of that port as the terminus of a proposed steamship line from France to the United States.

At a festival last Saturday night near Newnan, Georgia, two regiments quarrelled about ten cents, and one shot the other through the heart.

An attempt to pass a bill repealing the duty on paper, etc., was defeated in the House of Representatives yesterday, it receiving six less than a two-thirds majority.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, Mr. Weaver moved to suspend the rules and pass his famous inflation bill, but it was defeated—yeas, 84; nays, 117.

The Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court gave notice yesterday that the court will adjourn on Monday, May 10, and that no arguments will be heard after Friday, April 30th.

The steamer Fenimore, from West Hartlepool, March 15, with pig-iron for Boston struck an iceberg at sea, and sunk immediately. Her crew, 23 in number, have landed at St. Pierre, Miquelon.

A circular signed by E. R. Hoar, H. L. Pierce, John D. Washburn and other leading republicans has been issued to the party in Massachusetts, urging that delegates to be sent to the State convention who are opposed to third term principles.

The final appropriation of \$2,500,000 for the East River bridge between New York and Brooklyn having been made by the New York Legislature, work on that structure will now be rapidly pushed forward. It is expected that the bridge will be open for travel by the 1st of June, 1881.

In the House of Representatives yesterday Mr. Manning denied that he had submitted the charges recently made against Mr. Springer in connection with the Washburn Donnelly contest, and Mr. Springer showed to the satisfaction of the House that the anonymous letter offering \$5,000 to his wife, and a bull-dog letter explaining to him the imperative necessity of his voting to seat Donnelly, were both written by a friend of Donnelly, and that his course had not been influenced by them.

Mayor Lstrobe, of Baltimore, last night sent a message to the first branch of the city council voting the resolution permitting the erection of a Confederate monument in Bataw Place. The Mayor says that while the political issues involved in the war have been settled by its result, the sympathies of those who were actors in it are still alive, and he believes that the erection of such a monument is a fitting tribute to the valor and sacrifice of the Confederate soldiers.

Last night Capt. Clark, in command of forty armed ex-police, arrived in the Cleveland coal region of Pennsylvania to protect the miners who desire to go to work from interference at the hands of the strikers. Two carloads of laborers were sent to the mines recently and forcibly conducted out of the region, and now it is proposed to see whether the outlaws cannot be suppressed. The number of miners out of employment in consequence of the strike for higher wages within a radius of ten miles is thirty five hundred.

VIRGINIA NEWS.
The Common Council of Lynchburg has appropriated \$21,000 for additional school buildings.

It is reported that Mr. James Bayard, of Culpeper, is opposed to the independent electoral ticket.

Mrs. Powell, a widow lady, in Campbell county, near Lynchburg, died recently, at the age of 109 years.

James Black, the negro who attempted an outrage on Mrs. Hattie Harris, in Dinwiddie county, was executed yesterday.

A wool growers' association has been formed in Augusta, some fifty farmers, all engaged in sheep raising, forming the organization.

The Richmond cotton factory which has been for some time idle, has been leased for three years by a practical manufacturer from Massachusetts, and will be put in full operation at an early day.

Danville is to have a cotton factory on an extensive scale. A building suitable for the purpose has been secured, and a wealthy capitalist has gone North to secure the machinery and skilled operatives.

The grand jury of the Hastings Courts of Richmond have found two indictments against Mr. F. T. Isham, a well known real estate agent of that city, charging him with embezzling \$1,400 and with stealing a check for a like amount.

On Saturday night the southern bound train on the R. F. & P. R. R. struck and instantly killed Sanford Ballard, at Woodford's Lane, in Caroline county. Ballard had started for home a few minutes before the train arrived at Woodford's, and was found a short while after the train passed, literally ground and mashed up.

It is understood that the order just issued by Auditor Masser, notifying collectors of the revenue not to receive tax receipts without coupons in payment of the one fifth of the property and the capitation taxes, which is set aside by law for the public schools, will at once be acted upon for that purpose. The Court has heretofore decided that the coupon feature entered between bondholders and Commonwealth was the inevitable.

The Washington correspondent of the Richmond State says: "Among the bills reported favorably from the House Committee on Pensions is one to grant a pension to Mrs. Ann Atkinson, formerly Mrs. Toler, who is now totally destitute and resides at the Widows' Home, in this city. Her first husband, George Tucker's company of Virginia militia in the war of 1812. She has a son who is totally blind, the result of ill health. She claims to be a granddaughter of George Mason, one of the prominent patriots of the revolution."

THE CORNER IN ICE.—The New York Shipping List states that in view of the announcement of the ice dealers of that city that one cent per pound will be charged for ice the coming season, many brewers and meat packers, whose large consumers are putting up ice machines in their establishments for the purpose of making their own ice. The cost of labor is the principal item in the expense. It takes an engineer and one workman to run a six ton machine, and it requires no more men to run a hundred ton machine. The cost of the ice will be from \$1.25 to \$3, according to the capacity of the machine. A fifty ton machine will produce ice at a cost of \$1.25 per ton. The same paper announces that the Maine dealers have materially modified their views, ample supplies of stacked ice, to be moved before May 1, now being available there at about \$2, free on board, and some contracts for house lots are understood to have been made at the same figure.

COURT OF APPEALS YESTERDAY.—Williamson's administrator and als. vs. Graham and als. Appeal allowed to decrees of the Circuit Court of the city of Alexandria, pronounced on the 25th of September, 1878, and the 13th of February, 1880, in the suit of Graham vs. the Washington City, Virginia Marine and Great Southern Railroad Company and als.

Lee vs. Harlow, treasurer. Argued by S. F. Beach, esq., for the plaintiff, and Attorney-General G. Santini, esq., was allowed to practice as counsel in this court.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the Alex. Gazette.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6, 1880.

The House Committee on Indian Affairs had the Ute settlement as agreed upon by O'ray and Secretary Schurz before them to day. They amended it by taking from the appropriation \$500 for the wages of each of the men slain at the White river massacre. The subcommittee of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds agreed to report to the whole committee bills appropriating \$100,000 for a public building at Augusta, Ga., \$50,000 for one at Greenville, S. C., and \$50,000 for one at Tyler, Texas. The Committee on Military Affairs agreed to appoint the trustees and managers of the National Soldiers' Home at Hampton on Thursday next; also to have printed 8,000 copies of histories of the "war of the rebellion" as compiled from Federal and Confederate archives. The Committee on Elections defeated a resolution for the open sessions of that committee, also to remove the injunction of secrecy from its future proceedings, but adopted one removing that injunction from the proceedings of past meetings. The Appropriation Committee perfected the naval bill which was subsequently reported to the House.

The Committee on Ways and Means heard a delegation of the New York Chamber of Commerce discuss a bill for simplifying the collection of customs duties, an old Calhoun plan for assessing the duty, not on the value of the article in a foreign, but in the home market. The Committee on the Judiciary had the Aiken case again before them, but are as far from a conclusion in that case as they were when the investigation commenced. The Committee on the District of Columbia examined an expert on cryptography who testified that certain forgeries they had discovered in the investigation were in the handwriting of a clerk of a man named Dickson who has been a witness before the committee.

The following appointments were sent to the Senate to day by Mr. Hayes: Wm. Austin to be postmaster at Fayetteville, N. H., and J. N. Greenback at Harvard, Ill., and J. S. Lovejoy to be receiver public monies at Niobrara, Neb.

The horrible accident at the recent hanging here will, it is understood, cause the introduction of a resolution in Congress calling upon the National Academy of Science to examine and report upon an improved method of executing the death sentence in the District. Of the members of the academy, it is stated that one or two are in favor of the appointment of a public and professional executioner, whose services can be loaned out to such States as may require them; some favor the garrote and some the guillotine.

In the Senate to day, when Mr. Maxey was discussing the bill for retiring non-commissioned officers in the army as commissioned officers are now retired, he was deprived of a good deal of the force of his argument by Mr. Cockling, who asked him if there was anything about the non-commissioned officers in the navy and marine corps, or men who had grown old and decrepit in any other service of the country that should exclude them from the benefits of the bill, and to whom such benefits were as justly entitled as the class specially designated by the bill. The fact is the airbrakes of pensions bill about the matter of re-entraining the "nation's defenders" in the ground, and Mr. Cockling is smart enough to see it.

Mr. Finley denies that Mr. Tilden had anything to do with attempting to influence Mr. Springer in his recent election case, and Mr. Springer contested election case, and Mr. Springer denied that Mr. Tilden ought to be endorsed by leading Tilden delegates to the Cincinnati convention, but as such endorsement would either make him the nominee or endow him with the power to name the nominee, but few democrats here are of Mr. Springer's way of thinking.

As the bill for the protection of immigrants on their way to this country only applies to sailing vessels, and as steam vessels are now arriving having on board six and nine hundred of such immigrants crowded and packed in unwholesome quarters, Mr. Deuster will introduce a bill in the House at an early day making the provisions of the bill applicable to steam vessels. Talk as confident as the Great man may, there is no doubt that the Blaine boom has considerably increased of late, and that the third term movement is not progressing with the speed at which it was moving a short time ago. It is expected that this "slowing up" has been caused in no slight degree by the united action of all the other rival candidates.

Mr. Danzon, one of the lieesees of the Alexandria canal, says that water will be let on to canal to night. With reference to the bill for a free bridge across the Potomac he says that he will in the calendar of the Senate, but as there are at least a hundred bills of vastly more importance ahead of it, there is not much probability of speedy action on it.

Telegrams have been received from Senator Johnson stating that he will return to night. The Senate Ex-Committee to day heard four witnesses—Messrs. Solomon, Wells, and Morris, from Kansas, and a colored man named Tandy, from St. Louis. Of the white witnesses two are republicans, but all of them testified that the emigrants were objectionable to all parties in Kansas, and that they had better stay at home. The negro's evidence, however, was just the reverse.

Among the strange things to day is Mr. Finley Harris, editor and proprietor of the Abingdon Virginian. He says that Colonel R. E. Canaan, a prominent and influential resident of the southwestern part of the State, and a trustee of Blackburg College, is utterly opposed to luxuriating the State debt into national politics, and that most of the leading politicians of that section are not without fault.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs adopted a substitute this morning for the bill to encourage and facilitate commercial relations with the Argentine Republic, and ordered it to be reported to the House upon the call of the committee to day. On Friday the committee will give a hearing to a delegation of New York gentlemen, of whom Hon. Abraham S. Hewitt is chairman, in advocacy of the bill providing for the centennial celebration of the signing of peace between Great Britain and the American colonies at the close of the war of revolution by an international exposition at New York in 1883.

A full meeting of the House Committee on Elections was held this morning. It is supposed that the subject of consideration was the Springer-Manning unpleasantness, but as a strict injunction of secrecy was placed upon the members, the details of the meeting, except those mentioned in a preceding paragraph are not known to the public.

CHURCH COUNCIL.—Arrangements for the entertainment of the General Conference of the M. E. Church in Cincinnati, in May next, are nearly completed. The sessions of the Conference will be held in Pike's Opera House, which will seat comfortably 1,650 people. The Cincinnati Methodists, although worshipping in 15 churches, have not sufficient house room for the entertainment of 500 delegates, fraternal visitors and General Conference officers, who will make the official nucleus of the thousands of Methodist visitors expected during the four weeks session of the Conference. The suburban towns have been called upon to help to entertain the Conference, and more than a hundred members will even then have to be accommodated at the hotels. Three thousand five hundred dollars have been asked by the finance committee of the entertainment association to meet the cash expenses of the entertainment of the Conference.

Extraordinary honors are being shown the Arctic explorer, Nordenskjold, in Paris.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, April 6, 1880.

SENATE.

On motion of Mr. Cockrell, the vote by which the bill to facilitate the negotiation of bills of lading and other commercial instruments and to punish fraud therein was indefinitely postponed yesterday, was reconsidered, and the bill was placed on the calendar.

The Senate then proceeded to consider the calendar, the unfinished business being Mr. Maxey's bill to authorize a retired list of non-commissioned officers of thirty years' service.

The bill creating a retired list for non-commissioned officers was advocated by Messrs. Maxey, Logan, Hampton and Burnside.

Pending debate the morning hour expired, and the bill ratifying the Ute agreement was again taken up.

Mr. Pendleton advocated the bill.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. McLan, of Md., presented a memorial of cigar manufacturers of Baltimore against the present tax. Referred. Also a memorial of sugar dealers and grocers of Baltimore in regard to the tariff on sugar. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Whitehouse, of Tenn., night sessions were ordered for Wednesday and Thursday of next week for the consideration of bills reported to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. McMahon, of Ohio, from the Committee on Appropriations reported back the special deficiency bill with Senate amendments thereto. He desired to have the Senate amendments now considered in and a conference committee ordered. But Mr. Conger, of Michigan, demanded the reading of the amendments.

Before the House had considered the amendment, Mr. Frye, of Me., raised the point of order that inasmuch as the Senate had added new matter to the bill it must be referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The Speaker having sustained the point of order, Mr. McMahon withdrew the bill, and it was recommended to the Committee on Appropriations.

On motion of Mr. Houston, of Va., night sessions were ordered for the 21st and 23d insts. for the consideration of the municipal code of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Atkins, of Tenn., chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, reported the naval appropriation bill. Referred to the Committee on the Whole.

Mr. Clymer, of Pa., moved that the House go into committee upon the army appropriation bill, which motion was antagonized by Mr. Springer, of Ill., who desired to call up the Curtin-Yeom entered election.

Mr. Clymer's motion was, however, agreed to.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Duchess of Marlborough writes that the distress in Ireland is diminishing.

Guzman Blanco has been re-elected President of Venezuela, and quiet has been perfectly restored.

The Chinese charge d'affaires at St. Petersburg is making preparations for returning home with his entire staff.

Prince Napoleon has written a letter announcing his opposition to the decrees of the French government relative to religious contrabandists.

A commercial treaty between the United States and Rumania, sent to Bucharest by the American minister at Vienna for signature, remains unsigned.

The fate of Otero, the would be assassin of King Alfonso, is still in doubt, but it is thought possible he may be pardoned next month, when the fact is announced that the young Queen is in an interesting condition.

A conspiracy is on foot to restore Gozules as President of San Domingo. The headquarters of the conspirators was Hayti, and the government there has taken prompt measures to preserve their neutrality.

Further returns from the parliamentary elections in Great Britain show that the Liberals will have a clear working majority even if the Home Rulers are left out of the account. The net gain is 59. Gladstone has carried Midlothian.

In the Spanish Congress yesterday, during the discussion on the Cuban budget and loans, Sabor Legulesia, speaking in the name of the Budget Committee, said it was imperatively necessary to borrow enough money to pay off 50,000,000 piastres due to the army and 57,000,000 due military contractors.

WARNING TO AMATEUR MINSTRELS.

Small cities and country towns are often imposed upon by amateur minstrel troupes, advertised under big names, and Alexandria has occasionally been duped by certain stage struck individuals from Washington and other places who have palmed themselves off as minstrels. The following is an account of what befell one of those would be troupes, taken from the New York Herald:

"The town of Easton, Talbot county, Md., was on Friday night the scene of considerable excitement, which at one time threatened to be attended with serious consequences. A party of men called themselves the 'Tennessee Minstrels' and advertised a performance to take place at the Music Hall last night. At the appointed time the hall was well filled with men and women, and the performance commenced. It did not take many minutes to convince those present that the show was to be a fizzle. Murmurs of dissatisfaction began to be heard on every side, and soon the greater portion of the audience left the hall in search of the doorkeeper to demand the return of their admission fee. But he had vacated the premises, taking the funds with him. Those who had left the hall then became indignant, and returning, announced the flight of the doorkeeper. The minstrels were on the stage at the time, and a scene of the greatest excitement and confusion ensued. Then some one in the audience threw a stone egg at the minstrels, which appeared to be a prearranged signal, for almost immediately there was a perfect shower of eggs, interspersed with several cobstones, and confusion and confusion reigned. Before the unfortunate minstrels could take to the heels, the wings were battered with the eggs, and one of them was struck on the forehead with a stone, receiving a severe gash. A message was sent for an omnibus, and into this the minstrels, with several cobstones, and the audience was off with saluted with a shower of stones which broke all the glass and caused the inmates to lie flat in the bottom of the bus to avoid the missiles. The driver continued on his way until they reached the warf of the steamer Georgeanna, on board of which the minstrels hurried. It was then ascertained that the troupe were without funds to pay the driver of the omnibus, and that individual levied on their musical instruments, which he retained. The minstrels reached Baltimore Sunday morning on the Georgeanna."

Terrible Fall.

New York, April 6.—Dr. C. H. H. Seyre, son of the well known surgeon, Dr. Lewis A. Seyre, was terribly, if not fatally injured last night by falling down the area of the Gilsey House, a distance of about 20 feet. His left thigh was broken, the bones protruding through his clothing. He was carried to his home, in Fifth Avenue, where a most difficult and delicate surgical operation was performed by his father, assisted by several other surgeons. He lies in a critical condition.

DAMAGES AWARDED.—In the Circuit Court of Notoway county last year a verdict of \$10,000 damages was rendered against the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, for injuries received by a little son of John M. Morton while playing on the company's turn-table at Burkeville. An appeal was taken, but on Saturday the company offered to compromise the suit by paying \$6,000 cash. If the Court would confirm the compromise, which the Court did.

Now and Then.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]

NEWLEIGH'S, April 5.—So often is it the case that persons complain of the times and seasons, and affirm that they, above all others, have fallen on evil times, it is well, occasionally, to compare the present with the past, and learn lessons of instruction, if not of comfort. From a diary of an intelligent and observant gentleman of Caroline Co., Va., who has long since passed away, I append a few extracts:

"1820, D. C. S. The prices of provisions are lower than I have ever known, and the scarcity of money greater than ever before in my recollection. Corn has sold this fall for \$1.50, and in some instances for less per barrel. Wheat is worth, in Fredericksburg, 62 1/2 cents per bushel. This is in striking contrast with prices four years ago. Then corn sold for \$3 and \$10 per barrel, and wheat brought in Fredericksburg as much as 17s. per bushel. This change, I believe, is due to contraction on the part of the banks, and the merchants who were trading on a fictitious capital, being compelled to pay, and unable longer to borrow, are ruined. Europe, ruined by destructive wars, can no longer pay extravagant prices for articles in this country, for exportation, and money being scarce here, prices have become very low. Unfortunately, many large debts were contracted, both by farmers and merchants, during the flush times of the European wars, and immediately after our war, which have not yet been paid. When the debts contracted at that time shall have been paid, there will be no cause to complain. What I dread is that when the present embarrassments are passed, the rage for speculation will again return, and bank discounts be carried to an unreasonable extent, which, when curtailed, must produce dire results. It is to the interests of the banks to loan as much money as they can with safety, and when money can be had, there will be vent for many persons to borrow."

"1820, Dec. 30. Yesterday I purchased two fine, large, young males. I traded a horse for one and gave \$45 for the other."

"1821, Jan. 15. This has been a very severe winter, the ground generally frozen with frequent falls of rain and snow. Pork is worth \$4.50 per hundred; no corn offered for sale as yet, and wheat selling in Fredericksburg for 60, 61 and 62 cents per bushel. It has not been more than 50 cents per bushel in the country."

"Oh, that our fathers could have had green backs and readjusters!" HANOVER.

SCALPING A BURGLAR.—Ella Duffy, a servant in the family of Lloyd Wiegand, at 520 North Forty-third street, had a tussle with a burglar last Saturday morning. The girl is 20 years of age and of petite figure. About 3 o'clock in the morning she thought she heard some one getting over the back fence. Next she heard glass breaking, and soon afterward thought she heard voices on the first floor. Now and then she imagined she could distinguish sounds, as she stole stealthily down the stairs leading into the kitchen. When she reached the foot of the stairs she pushed the door open, and, to her surprise, instead of finding Mr. Wiegand, who was expected home from Washington on a late train, there stood a strange man near the gas-light. He was a man.

"What are you doing here?" asked the girl. The man made no response, but proceeded to quickly to up a tablecloth, into which he had thrown all the silverware, a music box and other articles. She rushed at him and said: "Let those things alone—get out of here!"

With this oath the burglar turned upon her, raised a jumpy which he had in his hand, and struck her a terrible blow on the head. The young girl fell to the floor and the blood gushed from her nose and ears. As she fell she caught sight of a sauceron on the stove holding about a gallon of water. It was nearly full of boiling water, and as the villain rushed at her again she jumped to her feet as quick as a flash and dashed the contents of the pan into his face. With a terrible yell and many curses he ran out of the back door, and forgetting himself for the moment, cried to his pal, who was standing in the yard: "Run; I'm scolded."

The girl set up a shout, and as soon as this fellow got out of the kitchen, she bolted the door. Then she discovered that the cellar door had been burst open, so she procured a steel from the table and secured it. Now that the burglar had gone away Miss Duffy became frightened at her brave conduct. She awakened the rest of the household, when they beheld her in her night dress, and the blood pouring out of her nose, were as badly scared as she was. The girl's young friend guided the party to the kitchen, where the silver ware was found as the burglar had dropped it, the carpet being tossed by the skirmish between the wounded girl and the burglar. The services of a physician were procured to dress her wounds, but the girl has been confined to her bed since, her injuries being rather serious. The burglar struck her on the front part of the head, and it is not known whether her skull is fractured or not.—Phila. Record.

WHAT BRAINS AND INDUSTRY CAN DO.—There are, we know, many farmers who have taken in hand poor worn down farms, and by their judicious management of the means at their command, derived from their own land, added to industry, have been equally as successful as the Vermont farmer alluded to in the annexed paragraph:

"At a recent farmers' convention in Vermont R. M. Lawrence, of Brainard, remarked that 12 years ago he commenced farming on a run of down farm, which wintered only four or five two horses, while this winter he has kept over one hundred head of stock. He keeps farmers should work more with their heads and less with their hands, and should be able to double the productiveness of their farms during the next five years. He remarked that the liquid portion of the manure was of most value, and should be saved. He used much as an absorbent and also a fertilizer. He stated that even after expending some \$10,000 in improvements upon his farm, it was not to day \$100 in debt. He has at times raised and plowed under in a season, the next year growing a heavy crop of oats without any fertilizer; keeps an accurate account of his farm; does not feed his meadows in the fall. In the place of plowing up his grass he mows in September, and with his plow he sows grass seed, harrowing and then rolling. This practice works well on his farm, which is principally a gravelly soil."

BOATMEN ON THE RAMPAPE.—A dispatch from Cumberland yesterday says:

"The coal boat Harry Borden, loaded with Borden coal, in charge of Capt. Diekerhoff, started from here for Georgetown, D. C. The boat was stopped when leaving town by a number of boatmen, who demanded to know the rate of freight the captain had been paid. He replied that his manifest was in black as to freight. The boatmen gave the captain to understand he had better not proceed. He took the hint and told them there was no violence. Interference was anticipated and the deputy sheriff was present when the boat started, but left before the difficulty occurred. No arrests were made. The boatmen who interfered were one dollar and twenty-five cents to Georgetown. The freight question is not yet settled."

PRIZE FIGHT.—The neighborhood of Philadelphia was disgraced Sunday by a brutal prize fight between John Callahan and Martin McElrath. The details are not yet fully known, but both boys were closed and he was unable to stand. He staggered and fell upon the breast of his antagonist, who, holding him off, struck him two terrible blows in the temple, which will probably cause his death.

Mrs. Eaton's Grandson.

An old feud existing since 1875 between Gen. C. Randolph, a Virginian by birth, residing in New York, and Wm. Simpson, Jr., a paragon, culminated on Saturday at the office of the latter, when Randolph shot his enemy, the latter entering the room and passing out with the bullet in his back. Randolph was preparing to fire for the third time, when he was distracted and taken into custody. The original cause of the quarrel was a woman, and it is understood she is the wife of Randolph. She is a native of New York, and her maiden name was Simpson. It is charged that undue relations existed between Simpson and her, and since her marriage with Randolph, in July, 1875, Randolph sent a letter to Simpson demanding the sum of \$100 to pay for the home that he had broken up, and threatening to shoot him on sight if it was not forthcoming. Simpson had been arrested and held to \$3,000 bail, but the case was never come to trial, the prosecutor seeming to regret having instituted legal proceedings, shrinking from the publicity that would ensue. Randolph was committed to answer for the attempted murder, and Simpson was removed to the hospital, where it was ascertained that his wounds were not of a fatal character.

The New York Sun says: "Gen. C. Randolph, who was after the close of the rebellion. He claims to be a great-grandson of President Jackson's administration. He is 55 years old, and was born in Washington. His old age Mrs. Eaton married her French dancing master, who after the war, took her to Europe, his wife's grand daughter, Miss Randolph, was the sister of the man now under arrest. Randolph came to New York with a political backing, obtained through his grand daughter's influence in Washington, and got a place in the Postoffice under Gen. Patrick H. Jones' administration. He was assigned to duty in the distribution department. He resigned some time ago. Mr. James became postmaster, and drifted to Washington, where he got a clerkship. The next thing heard of him was that he returned to this city with a wife. He kept a new standing boarding house up town. They bought a beautiful fine furniture on the installment plan. Business was not prosperous, and the monthly payments were not paid. One day the owners of the furniture came and seized the house. Then Mr. and Mrs. Randolph lived in very comfortable circumstances at 331 Second street, where they had with them a girl of 12 years, said to be a daughter of Mrs. Randolph by a former marriage."

Ohio Election.
CINCINNATI, April 6.—At 1 a. m., only a third of the city voting precincts had been opened, but the indications are that the republicans elect E. Shelby, city commissioner, over H. M. Mendenhall, democrat, and that they elect a majority of the 12 members of the house of education. There was a high water mark in Columbus city; the Councils will be republican by a majority. In Toledo the nationals are divided, though party lines were not strictly drawn. Disturbances are reported at the polls at